There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means noth-Words - only words.

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works-not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year with-

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

MME A. RUPPERT'S OPENING.



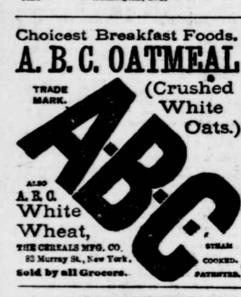
To every caller on Opening Day, Monday, February 16, she will present free a bar of her COMPLEXION

of sweet aimonns.

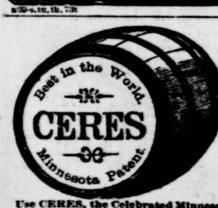
These pariors have no connection with an establishment on 7th st. n.w., where so many of my patrons have recently been deceived by goods of inferior quality having been sold as mine, causing great an-

appreciated so highly on account of its wonderful effect in removing skin bleadishes, such as freekles. for changing his views on the civil service.

COMPLEXION SPECIALIST.



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Celebrated CHOCOLA Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs.





Pears' Soap

CITY AND DISTRICT.

lying sleeping quietly in the form in the civil service.

Mr. Lodge said the effect of the present legis

63 Upon the basis of price per line per 1,000 irculation, the advertising rates of THE EVENing STAR are only about half as high as those of ther Washington papers. But cheapness is not the only merit. Its service is better than any other paper in the city can possibly give!

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

in the House N ATTEMPT MADE TO DEPENVE THE COMMISS OF CLERKS FAILS SOME OF THE SPEECHES IN A LIVELY DEBATE-ATTACK ON AND DEFENSE OF

and bitter and the defense aggressive and vic-torious. The day before the battle by a technicality had gone against the reform and the spoilsmen were rejoicing that a point of order had knocked out all the appropriation provided in the legislative appropriation bill for clerks for the civil service commission. Yesterday, however, an amendment proposed by Mr. Ding-ley was added to the paragraph which approintes \$36,400 for the necessary expenses for the munission. This clause, the friends of rerm claim, will cover the question of clerks, while the raiders pretend to believe that not one clerk can be paid out of this fund. The debate yesterday was exceedingly sharp at times. After Mr. McComas had offered his amendment providing for a clerical force for the commission and Mr. Payson, as chairman, had sustained a point of order against the amendment Mr. Cannon of order against the amendment, Mr. Cannon offered an amendment providing a secretary and stenographer, which he said would comply with existing laws.

A PLAN TO CHOKE THE COMMISSION. Mr. Buttorworth attacked this proposal in is usual clear and sharp manner, der t as a plan to choke the commission. He called on the House to show a little courage and either sustain the civil service or repeal the law.

MR. CANNON EXPLAINS. After some little discussion it was decided at this point that debate on the paragraph be limited to three hours and Mr. Cannon took the this point that debate on the paragraph be limited to three hours and Mr. Cannon took the floor. Ho explained that Congress passed a general law creating a civil service commission, declared what the salaries of the commissioners should be, provided that the commission should have a secretary at \$1,600 a year, a stenographer at \$1,600 and a messenger at \$600; that then the organic act went on to provide that the organic act went on to provide that to less than three parsons in the official service of the United States in the District of Columbia shall be detailed from the departments to act as examiners; that at various points throughout the country, or at any and all points, like details should be made from persons in the official service to act as examiners. A reason for that was that it was impossible when the commission was created to tell how many employes would be needed.

Further than this, said Mr. Cannon, this plan had been decided on because it was thought that examiners of candidates ought to be chosen from employes in the official service of the government. Mr. Cannon held that under the present law any needed number of clerks could be detailed from the departments for use in the commission. He wanted to see the law respected, but he did not wish to see it violated. His amendment simply carried out the organic law and did no more and no less.

Mr. Butterworth said he felt sure the sentle.

The gentlemen do not care to cripple its operations, and not only to cripple the operations, and not only to make it impossible to earry it o

His amendment simply carried out the organic law and did no more and no less.

Mr. Butterworth said he felt sure the gentleman did not wish to mislead and he pointed out the fact that the provision in the original law applied to examiners, when clerks were being discussed at present.

Mr. Cannon averaged his convented.

discussed at present.

Mr. Cannon expressed his courage and general views by saying:

The gentleman cannot frighten me by saying that the republican platform, as well I believe as the democratic platform has demanded a civil service something like unto this. I meet my legislative duties as they arise; and the gentleman cannot lay his hands upon a line or a letter of that platform touching the civil service that I have not conformed to.

I am willing to give this civil service commis-

I am willing to give this civil service commission a fair trial. I am willing to vote what the law gives it. I am willing to continue it, so that it may have all the employes, whether three or three thousand, that the organic law

CHARGED WITH CHANGING HIS VIEWS. Mr. Butterworth again arraigned Mr. Cannon Last year he had been in favor of providing clerks. Now he pretended to support the commission but really attempted to kill it by withmanent. It sells at \$2 per bottle or 3
lly required to clear the complexion) \$5.

trantee of \$1,000 that all my preparations and always beneficial to the skin. This washington branch.

Washington branch.

The to my opening and receive a bar of my soap, also valuable information free.

Soap, also valuable information free.

Soap, also valuable information free.

ATT AND AME A. RUPPERT,

OMPLEXION SPECIALIST,

SES F st. n.w.,

Washington D.C.

Last year he had been in favor of providing clerks. Now he pretended to support the commission but really attempted to kill it by withmission but really attempted to kill it by withmissi

IT SHOULD CONTROL THE MACHINERY.

Referring to the provision in the other bills

for clerks, Mr. Butterworth said: And the civil

Mr. Butterworth then referred to the com-"This institution requires, as we ascertained after the most careful examination, some ten or twelve or fifteen clerks beyond those provided for in the organic law; and this Housenay, not this House, but the Congress of the United States—provided by law for that increase and to that extent modified the organic law, because the clerks were appointed. I am aware that we can drop them out. I am aware that we can drop them out. I am aware that we can stop the engine by withholding wood and coal and water; but what I suggest is that if we are to do so we should do it in a fair and frank way."

PAYS HE RESPECTS TO GEN. GROSVENOR. Mr. Lodge paid his respects to Gen. Grosve-nor. He said: Now, I have listened to my

friend from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) with a great

service commission said this, and I think wisely and sensibly: "If we are to run this institution satisfactorily, the men who are detailed to take charge of and manage its machinery should be under, our control." That was reasonable; that was sensible and business like, and therefore I say to the House and to the committee that we drop ped out these clerks from the several bureaus where they are employed and increased the clerical force of the commission by that number. It did not put another man into the service. It keeps them where they are constantly employed, and makes them amenable to those who supervise the duties that they are called upon to perform.

Mr. Butterworth referred to the strong appeal Mr. Grosvenor had made in the last Congress against shutting off supplies for the commission. He also recurred to Mr. Cannon's argument at that time that Congress had entire power to make appropriations for clerks for the commission. He also recurred to Mr. Cannon's argument at that time that Congress had entire power to make appropriations for clerks for the commission. Mr. Cannon interrupted to say the did not care what he had said at that time, and Mr. Butterworth remarked feelingly that he was sorry for him. In closing his remarks

Mr. Lufus P. Putnam is a legal resident of my district, and has relatives living there now. The gentleman from Ohio in his speech said:

I have not been informed of one applicant who has found a place in the classified service from my district.

And in his testimony on August 28, found on page 98 of the report, he says:

That the eight men (whose names were furnished him as being appointed from his district) all live in my district as now constituted.

So I say the gentleman from Ohio was disturbed by the aggressions of the civil service commission.

Today, Mr. Chairman, for the first time since the organization of the civil service of the organization of the civil service of the organization of the civil service in the organization of the civil service of the organization of the

Mr. Butterworth said:

"When the question is whether we shall strike down this commission I insist that we shall do it, if we do it at all, in a direct and manly way. If the republicans party has any history of which it may be proud—and it has a history that is glorious—it is because it has met every question squarely and fairly, and this is the first time upon the floor of this House since I have been a member when we have attempted to destroy one of our own bantlings simply by withholding from it inskiliously the nourishment which is absolutely necessary to sustain its life."

Mr. Carovenor's republicans its administrations for democrate. It has been determined in that regard that there is no character of partisan politics influencing its actions, and that there is an honest way to administer it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the great body

he said, who criticised in any tration of the civil service law was immediate and the continuing he said:

"The charge is hurled in our faces that we want to abandon the merit system and go back to the 'old spoils system.' Observing the departments. It is a mere blind to talk about the heads of the departments being allowed to select men. If the heads of departments are cent array; but if you go to the departments of the government you will find the Mr. Hydes there, and, to your utter armszement, when you came back to the floor of this Honse you discover that Dr. Jekyll has got here ahead of you." [Laughter.]

It may not a promessas.

I am not opposed to in the law may appointments, and every man who listens to me knows that they do not under that system. We make them and Senators make them. In other words, men make them who have no responsibility for the conduct of the business of the office. That is where the mischief is.

THE LAW IMPARTIALLY ADMINISTERED.

THE LAW IMPARTIALLY ADMINISTERED.

A STRONG APPEAL FOR THE COMM

According to Mr. Grosvenor it was the intention to build up, by means of appropriation bills, a separate department of civil service where the intention had been to establish merely a subordinate board. Mr. Grosvenor densed having made any attacks on account of the personnel of the communistion. A report, he said, had been made by the investigating committee, which strongly condemned one of the communistoners. No attempt had been made to call this report up and he thought that before the report was called up Gabriel's trumpet would be an obsolete piece of furniture.

Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to slide gracefully off from the Chicago republican platform. According to the gentleman the platform did not indorse the present system of reform, but only the general theory of civil service reform. The census bureau, he said, was a grand example of what could be done without the present commission. The system of having bureau examinations was the proper one, and the one which would produce the greatest efficiency. The chiefs of departments were honest men and more than any one else interested in having a proper force in their departments. In advocacy of his plan Mr. Grosvenor said:

The system which I advocate preserves all the valuable elements of civil service reform, and at the same time it keeps the government away from the building up of a bureau that has shown itself to be aggressive, unreasonable, disposed to have controversies and conflicts with everybody, inconsiderate of other people's opinions, determined to grasp power which was never given to it. And it is for these elements in its administration that the people of the country almost unanimously everywhere are opposed to it.

MR. Lodge defends the commission.

lation would be to entirely stop the working of the commission. It would shut off all of the

clerical force. It was easy to say draw clerks from the departments, but impossible to do so in practice. Neither party would take the re-sponsitility of repealing the law, but a deliber-ate astempt was being made to stab it from behind.

"On a yes and nay vote," said Mr. Lodge,
"the hostility to civil service reform would exhibit the same courage which is exhibited annually when the House comes to vote on the
question of providing clerks for themselves.
[Laughter.] Gentlemen do not care to repeal
the law, so they go around and attempt, under
a point of order, to cripple its operations, and
not only to cripple the operations of the civil
service law, but to make it impossible to carry
it out."

"Mr. Chairman, there is one crime which has this is very singular. When in one of the investigations charges were called for, everything was put into the indictment that the wrath and rancor of more than seven years could furnish. Yet this charge was forgotten—the charge of which I admit the commission is guilty—the charge of efficiency; and that is the whole story of the opposition here today.

"It would be unreasonable to expect, Mr. Chairman, that the annual appropriation.

Chairman, that the annual appropriation should go through without the annual attack; but our party and the party on the other side have declared in favor of this principle, and I believe in standing to a declaration whether it

charged that they went to the departments to secure places.

"Of course, every man who belongs to the party in power is forced by the existing system to do this very thing," continued Mr. Lodge. "There is a great body of messengers, laborers and other officers who are not under the civil service law; and we are all of us forced, if our constituents are to have an opportunity to get any of those offices, to do our best as Representatives to aid them in getting them. There is no other way for a man to get his application before the departments, but it is a degrading necessity. It is one of the principal objections I have to this system."

PATS HE RESPECTS TO GEN. GROSVENOR.

deal of attention. I was anxious to find out the amendment, but the point was overruled. Wr. Cannon remarked that the clause would not allow the hiring of clerks anyway.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Mr. Dingley said the provision was exactly the floure to make these speeches in regard to the same as the ones in regard to the geological states of the same as the ones in regard to the geological states.

Tellers were ordered on Mr. Dingley's amendment and it was adopted—ayes 95, noes 76. The amendment was agreed to in the House without a roll call.

A jollier crowd than the 160 Rechabites that boarded the train at 8 o'clock last night to visit Potomac Tent's fair in Alexandria could not be welcomed them with a band of music and a committee, who escorted them to McBurney's Hall, where the fair is being held. They were warmly welcomed to the hall by the ladies assembled there. At 10 o'clock the Junior Rechabites from this city gave an exhibition spear drill, which seemed to be highly appreciated by the spectators. At its conclusion l'ast High Chief Ruler Marche, in behalf of Potomac Tent, No. 89, presented the boys' captain an elegant Rechabite pin in recognition of the efficient manner in which the boys have been trained. The captain responded in an appropriate speech. After leaving several dollars behind and enjoying a pleasant evening the Washington contingent returned on the midnight train. The journey homeward was enlivened by familiar airs and cheers for different members of the order. The trip was under the management of High Secretary Mahoney.

Tricycles for Policemen.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: the efficiency of the service can be more than doubled with a comparatively small outlay. By this means an officer will be able to cover his beat two or three times where he now covers it

for nothing so far as the police service is concerned.

The wheels would be entirely safe while officers are making arrests, as with the police department stamp upon them no thief would be bold or foolish enough to attempt to stend them. Mounted in this manner the officers would have better control over the fast and reckless driving that takes place in this city, so much to the injury and discomfort of pedestrians. On foot an officer has little chance of overhauling a fast driver, but mounted un a good wheel he can give chase and make arrests. The adoption of the wheel would undoubtedly lead to a more effective police service in every respect.

G. F. J.

THE COURTS.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM—Chief Justice Bingham and Judges James and Montgomery.
Yesterday—Hetzel agt. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Boteler agt. Dexter; Marion agt. Williams; argued.

Testerday—Edward C. Birmingham agt. Pettit
Dripps; boiler explosion; jury respited. Kinderdine & Paret agt. A. Sake & Co.; motion for new trial filed.

Equity Cour-Judge Bradley.
Yesterday—Crittenden agt. Crittenden; reference to auditor. In re Paul Hewiett, Francis Kelly and J. W. Crowell, alloged lunatics; write

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBADGE'S-WE. H. CHARE IN "THE SEN! A DEADOR APPELL FOR THE COMMUNION.

A STROOG APPELL FOR THE COMMUNION.

This is the eighth annual whock on the civil surface of the communion. He and the strong of the communion are presented to the communion of the communication of th ion. It has run over 277 nights in New

which will be positively the last appearance until next year.

Harris'.—The well-known Irish actor and author, Charles Erin Verner, is billed to appear in his own play of "Shamus O'Brien" at Harris' next week. Both star and play are well known here. Some alterations have been made on the play, however, and it comes back stronger and brighter than ever. Verner is a handsome, manly fellow and a clever actor. Whatever he does is done with his whole soul, and, as his art has been ripened by years of experience and study, his work is done well. His performance of the title role in "Shamus O'Brien" is a beautiful bit of acting. All the characters in the piece are well drawn. There is no frowsy-headed soubrette as a central figure in the story, but an Irish lady of refinement and culture. Every part is in the hands of a capable artist and an enjoyable entertain-

ment and culture. Every part is in the hands of a capable artist and an enjoyable entertainment can be safely regkoned on.

Mr. Dingley of Maine then offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding at the end of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) the following:

"And for other necessary expenditures to enable the civil service commission to give effect to and execute the provisions of an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, \$36,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

MR. GROSVENOR'S POINT NOT SUSTAINED.

Mr. Grosvenor made a point of order against the amendment, but the point was overruled. Mr. Cannon remarked that the clause would not allow the hiring of clerks anyway.

MR. DINGLEY'S AMENDMENT.

MREMAN'S—Gus HILL'S WORLD OF Novell-Time.—The show at Kernan's next week is Gus Hill's and that is enough to say of its excellence. In the enumeration of attraction may be found the following stellar magnitudes: the great Judges in their \$10,000 act; Gus Hill and Chas. Hoey in swinging and juggling the clubs; Extelle Wellington, queen of song and dance; Chas. Seymour, mimic and imitator of great actors; Fred Huber and Kitty Allyne; Little Chip, the six-year-old prodigy; J. E. Black, the legless wonder; Gilbert Sarony, the giddy girl; Blockson and Burns, knock-sbout aristocrate; Eddie and Josie Evans in "Two Country Kids"; Emily Pearce, the beautiful vocalists; A. W. Handy, character actor; the whole to conclude with that ridiculous farce by Fred Huber, "Married Mashers."

National Riffle Silvent Country Rids";

National Riffle Silvent Si

"Married Mashers."
NATIONAL RIFLES' HALL.—Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, a sister of the late Gen. Custer, will give a series of recitals at National Rifles' Hall under the late of the late

UNIVERALIST CHURCH.—A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Universalist Church next Monday evening under the auspices of the Educational and Relieg Association. Musical director, Prof. Layton, assisted by the Amateur Giec Club; Madame Smallwood, Prof. Benjamin, the Metropolitan choir and others; papers by Miss Julia Mason, Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, Mrs. A. J. Cooper. Hon. J. R. Lynch will preside. Pro-

politan choir and others; papers by Miss Julia Mason, Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, Mrs. A. J. Cooper. Hon. J. R. Lynch will preside. Proceeds for the poor.

Robarts Harren.—Mr. Robarts Harper, the English lecturer, presented his "Holiday Tripto Europe" last night at Congregational Church to a fine audience. This is the third lecture of the course and was a most charming one. The subject does not admit of great elaboration of elocution for descriptive effect, possibly, for with one hundred and twenty rarely beautiful pictures to tell the story, words are not so necessary, yet Mr. Harpers' lecture was excellent and his pictures and mechanical and artistic effects have never been excelled if equalled, in Washington. It may be that some of those which are left as an afterpiece to the lecture might be elide with good result, except in the opinion of the children who enjoy thom, but those in the lecture proper are masterpieces, every one, and the perfected mechanism in the cloud effects, the coloring and the rolling up of the pictures as of a scroll are certainly remarkable, and not less attractive in the enjoyment of the views. Mr. Harper and the managers of the lecture course are to be congratulated.

Sweden.—The Stoddard lecture at Music Hall last night was on Sweden, including incidentally Denmark, in Copenhagen and vienity the

By mounting the police force on tricycles the efficiency of the service can be more than doubled with a comparatively small outlay. By this means an officer will be able to cover his beat two or three times where he now covers it once and with considerably less fatigue. The tricycle is better suited than the bicycle, as it requires less attention on the part of the rider and consequently would give the officer better opportunity for making close observation as he passes along the streets. An experimental test by the police department of a few wheels would doubtless give such satisfactory results that they would be generally adopted in a short time. It seems quite remarkable that the smooth streets of this city have so long counted for nothing so far as the police service is concerned.

The wheels would be entirely safe while officers are making arrests, as with the police department of this manner the officers are making arrests, as with the police department stamp upon them no thief would be bold or foolish enough to attempt to stem to the injury and discomfort of pedestrians. On foot an officer has little chance of overhauting a fast driver, but mounted un a good wheal he can give chase and make arrests. The adoption of the wheel would undoubtedly lead to a more effective police service in every respect.

By mounting the bedre ocongratulated.

Sweden.—The Stoddard lecture at Music Hall last night was on Sweden, including incidentally benning the sudgent ally Denmark, in Copenhagen and vicinity, the point of departure for the Ball last night was on Sweden, including incidentally benning the sudgent in ally Denmark, in Copenhagen and vicinity, the point of departure for the Ball last night was on Sweden, including incidentally point of the Ball last night was on Sweden, including injury to the point of the rider and on the sad a tight of sharing the sudgent of the plane of the sale full pennark, in Copenhagen and vicinity, the point of departure for the sale ilight fashion by rallway, road and canal to various

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

man's Beliefs and Practices.

The exact religious standing of Gen. Sherman is a matter that seems not to have ever been definitely settled. Thursday morning the rite of extreme unction was administered to him, and this fact would seem to carry with it the presumption that he had expressed a desire that the rite should be administered to him or else had shown contrition.

In discussing the matter afterward Mr. James Fullerton, who is a recognized authority on questions of interest to the church in this city, said to a Stan reporter: "Gen. Sherman's mother was a Catholic and he himself as a child was baptized into the church. Since then, however, he has not been identified with the church in any way nor has he practiced its doctrines until now, so far as I know. His wife was a devout Catholic and all their children have been baptised and reared in that faith. They are all devoted church people, and it may have been at their solicitation that the rite of extreme unction was administered. Still, the church is always ready to receive up to the last moment and possibly the general may have desired the performance of the ceremony himself.

"He never objected to his children following."

"He never objected to his children following the precepts of their church, and there were no strained relations visible when his son entered the church as a priest a few years ago. He was undoubtedly disappointed, for he had intended his son to follow the legal profession and to enter public life. The general was not present when his son was ordained, although the ceremony of ordination took place in Philadelphia and he was in New York at the time, and ample notice of the important event had been given. The son is now receiving what is known as the longer course at the hands of the Jesuits and is developing into a scholar of the ablest kind. He graduated from Georgetown College and then from Yale, and studied law before he was ordained into the church."

GEN. BUSSEY'S TRIBUTE.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, the assistant secretary the interior, in talking today in regard to Gen. Sherman said: "I first met Gen. Sherman at Benton Barracks, Mo., in November, 1861. I had just reported there with a full regiment of cavalry. Gen. Sherman had just assumed command after having been relieved in Kentucky under a cloud charged with insanity. I spent many evenings with the general at his headquarters and re-ceived from him many valuable lessons which greatly aided me as an officer of the army during all my subsequent services. During the served immediately under Gen. Sherman's command. I saw much of him during the siege and led the advance of his army in the campaign to Jackson against Joe Johnston's army immediately after the fall of Vicksburg. After the enemy was routed and driven out of the country my command occupied the rear and Gen. Sherman accompanied me both on the advance and on the return to our camps in the rear of Vicksburg. So I had an excellent opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with him and where I formed a great admiration for him as a man and a general.

GIVING DUE CREDIT TO GRANT. GIVING DUE CREDIT TO GRANT.

"One circumstance I wish to mention. While waiting at Jackson after the retreat of John ston the chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi tendered to Gen. Sherman and his staff a banquet, at which Gen. Frank P. Blair proposed a toast to Gen. Grant. Gen. Sherman rose and said: 'I want to respond to that toast. I see that many newspapers of the country have credited me with originating the plan adopted by Gen. Grant for the capture of Vicksburg. I want to say that I am not entitled to this credit. Gen. Grant alone originated that plan and carried it to successful completion without the co-operation of any of his subordinate officers and in the face of my protest as well as that of many of the officers. "Much more which he mid convinced me

"Much more which he said convinced me and every other officer that he was as loyal to his chief as he was to his country. It caused us all to have implicit faith in him. While a rigid disciplinarian, I have witnessed on his part many kind acts toward private soldiers, who were frequently found disabled straggling behind their commands. In Gen. Sherman's death I lose not only my old commander, for whom I have ever cherished the warmest affection, but also a personal friend. I was promoted on his recommendation and am proud to have had the honor to serve under his distinguished leadership.

magnitude of the struggle that was just beginning. Gen. Sherman asked me how long I supposed the war would last. I answered, having in mind Mr. Seward's proclamation that ninety days would be sufficient, that it would require eighteen months. Gen. Sherman replied: 'The war will last between four and five years. All the volunteers now in the army and all who can be induced to inlist will serve their three years; those who survive will re-enlist as veteran volunteers and then the government will have to resort to the draft in order to raise enough men to restore the Union. We will have to abandon the great wagon trains now being supplied to regiments, and as far as possible live off of the country. By this policy the south will become exhausted and we shall triumph.'

riumph.'
"The history of the next four years prove
"The history of the next four years prove
Sherman uttered." ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

r Cockrell Tells of His Re "Gen. Sherman and I heard of each other for a long time before we became personally acquainted," said Senator Cockrell. "We worried were often in close proximity, but we never got near enough to clasp hands until I came to the Senate. Since that time Gen. Sherman and I have been warm friends. You know he lived in St. Louis for quite awhile and he frequently referred to himself as my constituent. Our relations were of the most pleasant character and I regret his death with all sincerity. We were conscientious enemies and warm friends."

Gen. Musecy Tells of an Anarchistic Re Made by Gen. Sherman. Pillow massacre and things were becoming decidedly warm. Acting under instructions from the War Department Sherman ordered an officer to 'pursue, attack and destroy Forrest.' And then Sherman added very emphatically: 'Would to God he was on our side.'"

Commander Reiter, U.S.N., who was in command of the U.S.S. Ranger in Central American waters at the time Gen. Barrundia was killed, arrived in New York yesterda. He declined to be interviewed, saying it would not do for him to talk of the Barrundia affair.

Stephen A. Ryssa, a dry goods merchant of Atlanta, Ga., has instructed his counsel to begin suit against Schloss & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of New York city, for \$100,000, because of the action of Schloss & Co. in attaching some of his property for a debt which he

Because: The materials used are the best that

wholesome. Because: All the ingredients are plainly printed on every label; information which other

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previous effort of Art and Shill. If you would be convinced of these facts, we co siege of Vicksburg I was chief of cavalry, and yard, in Gray, Tan. Wood, Mauve, &c. : Drap D'Ete.

> SOLID GOLD RINGS with different settings, such as Onyx, Ruby, Emeralds.
>
> ONLY Pearls, &c., 98c.
> Each one guaranteed. If intended for presents, we box nicely and make look present-EACH. 100 Different Designs Lace Pins, 25c. each.

JEWELRY FOR EVENING WEAR.-We carry

number of Fine and Showy Jewelry able for evening wear and stage wear, very brilliant Neck and Hair Ornas Rhinestone Necklaces, &c. Rhinestone Collar Buttons 4c. each.

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Lot 1—Will sell at 47c. Choice of such goods as

We are determined not to carry over a Child's Gretchen Garment. Have therefore decided to place on a table 85 of them. These have sold for \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9 and \$9.50. Now we have marked them \$4.50. Who'll be the first to get one of these elegant garments? Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, FORGET NOT, ONLY 84.50. BE SURE TO BRING THE CHILDREN IN THIS

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